

	1 column	2 columns	3 columns	4 columns
One insertion	\$1	2	3	5
One month	3	4	6	7
Two month	5	7	9	13
Three months	6	9	12	17
Six months	8	12	17	25
One year	12	18	25	35

# THE KENTUCKY SENTINEL.

VOLUME I.

MOUNT STERLING, KY., THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1868.

NUMBER 26.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.
CIRCUIT COURT.—Hon. R. Apperson, Jr., Judge.
V. B. Young, Com'ty Atty.
J. M. Crawford, Clerk.
COUNTY COURT.—Hon. M. M. Cassidy, Judge.
J. D. Reid, County Attorney.
J. R. Garrett, Clerk.
W. B. Tipton, Sheriff.
G. G. Davis, Dist. Atty.
T. H. Probert, Jailer.
E. E. Garrett, Judge.
John Wood, Marshal.
Thos. Metcalfe, Pros. Atty.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

BAZAARING & WINE,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.  
Office on Main Street, Mount Sterling, Ky.  
Jan. 9-17

J. M. BENT,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
MOUNT STERLING, KY.

WILL practice in Montgomery, Bath and the adjoining counties. REFERENCE—General Wm. L. Jackson, formerly Judge of the 19th judicial Circuit of Va., and now resident Attorney, Louisville, Kentucky.

OFFICE—Up Stairs, entrance one door below Reese's Jewelry Store.

Jan. 9-17

B. A. SEAVIER,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
MT. STERLING, KY.

Will attend promptly to all business confided to his care.

Office North side Public Square.

Jan. 9-17

RICHARD REID, J. DAVIS REID  
REID & REID,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.  
MT. STERLING, KY.

Will attend promptly to all business confided to their care. Special attention will be given to the collection of all claims against the United States Government.

Jan. 9-17

W. H. HOLT,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
WILL practice in Montgomery, Bath, Powell, Morgan, Magoffin counties, and in the Court of Appeals.

Jan. 9-17

T. TURNER, INO. J. CORNELISON,  
TURNER & CORNELISON,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.  
MOUNT STERLING, KY.

Will practice in Montgomery, Bath, Powell, and Clarke counties, and in the Court of Appeals.

Jan. 9-17

R. P. DRAKE, M. D. R. Q. DRAKE, M. D.  
DRS. DRAKE.

Offices and rooms over W. J. At's Grocery, where they may always be found except when absent on professional business.

Special attention given to chronic sickness.

Jan. 30-31

G. M. McMAHAN,  
Dental Surgeon,  
MOUNT STERLING, KY.

Office over Johnson & Thompson's store, on Main Street.

je 11-11v.

T. H. RIGGEN,  
RESIDENT DENTIST,  
MT. STERLING, KY.

Office over Maupin's Shoe Store, Main Street.

March 6.

DR. JAMES THORPEY,  
Practicing Physician,  
MT. STERLING, KY.

TENDERS his professional services to the people of Mt. Sterling and vicinity.

Office and Residence on Main Street opposite the Presbyterian Church.

Apr. 3-4m

DR. J. M. H. GUERRANT,  
Physicians and Surgeons,  
Office opposite National Hotel, Mt. Sterling.

Where one of them may always be found, day and night unless professionally absent.

Jan. 9-6m

ROBERT MOORE,  
PORTRAIT, ANIMAL, AND LANDSCAPE PAINTER.

PORTRAITS of fine stock, and horses, painted or reasonable terms. Photographic portraits enlarged to any size up to life, on paper or canvas painted in oil colors.

STUDIO—Over Taliaferro & Co's store, Winchester, Ky.

mar. 23-3m

JNO. STUART, BEN. TAYLOR, JAS. STUART  
STUART, TAYLOR & CO.,  
Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN  
Grain and Country Produce Generally,  
COAL, SALT, LUMBER, ETC.

Farm and Warehouse, near Freight Depot.

Jan. 23-3y.

PARIS, KY.

G. C. KNIFFIN,  
Dealer in—

Cooking Ranges, Stoves, Grates,  
Iron and Marble Mantles,

Tin-Ware, Pumps, Wooden-Ware,

And House Furnishing Goods, &c.

MAIN STREET, (Hiaton's Block,) PARIS, KY.

Jan. 23-1f

KENTUCKY HOTEL  
Cor. Main & Maysville Sts.,

MT. STERLING, KY.

MRS. MARY CARTER, Printer,

THIS House has recently been thoroughly refurnished, and is now in complete order for the reception of guests.

The Proprietess, thankful for the very liberal patronage so far extended to her house, begs leave to assure all who may extend to her their patronage, that no efforts will be spared on the part of her or her assistants, to render them the utmost satisfaction. Her

TABLE

is at all times supplied with the best the market affords. The

SALOON

Is under the management of Mr. J. W. Burroughs, and is supplied with the choicest foreign and Domestic Liquors, Fine Cigars, Tobacco, &c.

Jan. 9-

## Select Poetry.

A GRAND OLD POEM.  
Who shall judge a man from manners?  
Who shall know him by his dress?  
Paupers may fit for princes—  
Princes fit for nothing else.  
Crumpled shirt and dirty jacket  
May becometh the golden ore,  
Of the deepest thought and feeling—  
Satin vests could do no more.

There are springs of crystal nectar  
Ever welling out of stone;

There are purple buds and golden,  
Hidden crushed and overgrown.

God, who counts by souls, not dresses,

Loves and prosters you and me,

While he values thrones, the highest,

But as pebbles in the sea.

Man, upraised above his fellows,  
Oft forgets his fellows then;

Masters, rulers, lords, remember,

That your meanest kinds are men—

Men by labor, men by falling,

Men by thought, men by fame—

Claiming equal rights to sunshine  
In man's ennobling name.

There are farms—embroidered oceans,

There are little weed-clad rills;

There are teeble inch high saplings,

There are cedars on the hills.

God, who counts by souls, not stations,

Loves and prosters you and me,

For to him all vain distinctions

Are as pebbles in the sea.

Toiling hands alone are builders,

Of a nation's wealth or fame;

Titled laziness is pensioned,

Fed and fattened on the same—

By the sweat of others' foreheads,

Living only to rejoice,

While the poor man's outraged freedom

Vainly lifted up his voice.

Truth and justice are eternal—

Born with loveliness and light,

Severe wrongs shall never prosper,

While there is a sunny right,

God, whose world-voice is singing

Boundless love to you and me,

Sinks oppression with its titles,

As the pebbles in the sea.

Miscellaneous.

[From the New York Sunday Mercury.]

PICKLED BIOGRAPHY.

Early Life of Generally Useless Grant

This very remarkable man was born at a very early age, of distinguished, but pious parents; and it is said, on coming into the world, he went into the wailing business; thus clearly showing that he was created especially for fighting battles and wailing his enemies. Becoming tired of wailing, he took a great fancy to the milking business; but in course of time he became wearied from this, and took to carding for a living. When he was first born, he had no idea of ever running for President; this remarkable fancy not taking possession of him till quite late in life—altogether too late we fear, to do humans good. It is not positively known whether he is the real little boy

"With corkscrew curl and strong Red Eye,

Who never, never, never told a lie,"

or not, in the absence of any other little boy claiming to be the original Jacobs, we think we may safely say he was. It was a sad piece of neglect of his stern parent that he never planted a cherry tree and left a hatchet lying around promiscuously. If he had, how easy might his son have become the Father of his Country. At an early period of his life, he cut his teeth on a copy of the Constitution of the United States; and, a little later on studied strategy from a cheap edition of the American "Hoyle." From this latter book he learned to cut and shuffle in a remarkable manner, and could make his partner believe he was playing right into his hand, when all the while he was playing for himself. It is a remarkable fact that for the first two years of his life he never spoke a word; and he hasn't spoken many since. The first word he did was "pap." Whether this referred to his paternal guardian, or to the pap known as official, cannot of course be told.

There seems to be considerable doubt existing as to what his initials (U. S.) stand for; some contending for United States, and others for Unsofisticated Sardine. Neither of these, however, are correct. They simply stand for Useless Simpson. Useless after a celebrated Fenian Emperor, was given him by his grandfather, who was a learned historian; and Simpson is after an uncle, who still carries on business in the Bowery.

Useless's principal amusement in youth was breaking horses and breaking wood, and when he was only ten years old he could tell a horse from a mule in about two minutes, and could break the smallest quantity of wood of any boy of his age. One day when his father had gone away from home, this obedient boy went out to the barn, and putting a bridle on a fine three-year-old colt took him out in a field for the purpose of breaking him. He broke him in just three minutes—he broke his neck. For this little joke, his father flogged him severely.

[From the Louisville Journal.]  
The Admission of McKee—The Radicals Look Ahead.

He was always very fond of driving and taking care of spirited oxen, and would do any kind of work with them. He took a team one day unbeknown to any one, and going out into the forest actually hauled in enough wood to make a respectable fire. With the aid of half a dozen men, he could easily load the biggest log in the forest, and furthermore, he could stand by all day and look at a man chop it up.—Quite early in life, he had his counterfeit presentment taken, and his head examined by a celebrated artist and learned phrenologist, who told him he would undoubtedly be a tanbark student, though he always had a great taste for grand and lofty trembling, (a taste, by the way, which he shortly expects to indulge) and at one time devoted all his spare moments to learning to carry water on both shoulders at once without spilling a drop. Perhaps the report originated from the following little incident. A circus coming to the place where he lived, he borrowed a quarter from a fellow horse-tamer, and went down to see the show. The ring master, some time during the course of the intellectual and moral exhibition, offered a counterfeit \$5 bill to any boy who could ride the mule around the ring a certain number of times. Young Useless immediately accepted the bill, and jumping in the ring said he'd "ride that mule around if it took all summer." Springing on his back, he hustled him over the ear, and shouted to him to go on. The mule immediately bolted forward, then suddenly stopped and kicked up behind and before, and reared up and tumbled over. But all to no purpose. Like the celebrated Roman warrior, Egretiously Mistaken Stanton, Useless refused to be shook. The ring master, seeing his bill was in a fair way of changing owners, became considerably riled, and at once let a living cynocephalus loose in the ring. This strange creature immediately jumped up behind young Useless, and got on his shoulders, and on his head, and in his pockets, and in front of him, and all around him, and, in fact, got himself so mixed up with him that it was impossible to tell which was the monkey and which the future great strategist. However, he won the money; and it is said that even to this day the man owes it to him. Having no taste for the tanning business as carried on toward him by his father, he applied for and obtained admission to West Point. Here he was principally remarkable as a good eater and sleeper; and, by applying himself closely to his studies, soon distanced all competitors, and, on graduating, stood number thirty in a class of thirty-one. It is not positively known whether the thirty-first boy was General Sickles or General Schenck. Lieut. Useless, as he was now called, fought and distinguished himself in all the battles of the Mexican War, and, had brigadiers been as plenty then as now, he would in all probability have been reduced to that rank in society. What he did in the late rebellion, everybody knows; and, if they don't we advise them to ask a grave-digger in Virginia. He is at present residing at a small city, called Washington, under the immediate care of Mr. Washburn, who talks in Congress and knows all about him, and more too, and a celebrated canalist by the name of Butler. This latter personage is the same man whom Grant once had a difficulty with about a bottle, and who succeeded in making a beast of himself during the war. These moralists are going to do something with the rules of its design. This unquestionably is the real ground of McKee's admission.

The pretended ground of McKee's admission is thus a mere drift of assumptions, which the first breath of reason blows away, leaving the real ground exposed to view. And what is that? A moment's reflection will show. The obvious effect of the rule involved in McKee's admission, if the rule shall

# KENTUCKY SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY  
**WILL. T. HANLY,**  
AT \$2 50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.  
MOUNT STERLING, KY.

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1868.

FOR GOVERNOR,

**JOHN W. STEVENSON.**

FOR APPELLATE JUDGE,

**BELVARD J. PETERS.**

FOR CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE,

**JOHN M. ELLIOTT.**

FOR CIRCUIT COURT CLERK,

**JOHN R. P. TUCKER.**

## Another Outrage.

The bill which admits the larger part of the Southern States into the Union, has passed the Senate over the veto of the President, and so far as forms are concerned is the law of the land. It is thoroughly Radical. It completely Africanizes the South and commits into the hands of the negroes and carpet-baggers the entire political power. The whites are disfranchised and deprived of all participation in the governments of the States.

The main object of the bill is perfectly apparent. The design of the Radicals is to control the electoral colleges of these States for Grant and Colfax. Like all their triumphs, they expect a Presidential victory to be won by fraud. They know the North will spew their ticket out of its mouth, and to tyrannical governments of their own making they look for success. The coming elections for Congress will thin their ranks, which they hope to recruit by accessions of leaguers, negroes and adventurers from the Southern States. They will perhaps also need more Senators. Ambitious aspirants from New England and Guinea, and Congo, stand ready to represent a Southern constituency. Rarely has a more shameless and monstrous an injustice been inflicted upon any people. Accustomed as we are to the most flagrant usurpations and outrageous measures, we are appalled at this new stride and grasp of power—this huge Colossus of despotism, from between whose legs the free white men of the South are not even allowed to peep out.

Garrett Davis said, upon the occasion of the passage of this bill over the veto, that the electoral vote of the South would not be counted in the next Presidential election; that this was a white man's government, made for white men, by white men, and that the negro would never be permitted to be an element of political power. Mr. Davis but uttered the voice of the Democratic mouth and spoke the sentiments of the Democratic mind. It is time the Radicals knew that the Democratic party of the United States do not intend to submit to the inauguration of a President chosen by negro electoral votes; and that before they will submit to such an outrage, force, if necessary, will be resorted to. Confident of the waning strength of their nominees in the North, and realizing they cannot elect them without the vote of the negroized South, the Radicals have anointed it with the water of loyalty and to make strength and carry the next President, they have perpetrated a glaring wrong upon the white population of sovereign States.

Whenever we surrender the principle that this is a white man's government and his only, the last plank of national safety is submerged. The Convention which meets at New York, on the 4th of July, should speak in clear tones the will and purpose of the National Democracy on this subject. There will be gathered the representative men of the land, and it will be their duty to speak. Silence will be criminal. Prominent among the resolutions should be one that the Democracy condemn the principles and design of this infamous bill; that they are opposed to negro supremacy and will never tamely submit to the installation of a President chosen by negro electoral votes, and that they will resist with bayonet and sword any attempt to break up the great principle that underlays all our freedom, that the Saxon is the dominant race in America, and will never share power with the African or suffer him to usurp sway over him. The time has arrived, in view of this measure, when bold and decided action should be taken. The feeble bulwarks of the ballot may not avail: the hiss of bullets and the glare of the torch may bring men to reason or at least submission.

## Affairs in Mississippi.

Gov. Humphreys, of this State, and the Attorney General have been removed by one Irvin McDowell, the satrap of that province, and two military men from his staff selected to fill their places. The cause of their removal was their efforts to defeat the new constitution made by negroes black, niggers yellow and niggers from the North. Believing the adoption of the Constitution framed by these gentrified to the best interests of their State, these gentlemen who are in high position and stand in the attitude of advisers to their people, have been stamping the State and laboring to defeat the work of Radical hands—to crush out the misbegotten spawn of Radical villainy. And this they were removed. And by Gen. Irvin McDowell—the immortal hero of Bull Run and Manassas, who was whipped so badly and was so panic-stricken that he never stopped until he reached California, where he remained snugly and securely during the war. Away from the storm of battle and scenes of danger, his courage mustered again its high resolve, and growing during his peaceful retirement, he now vents it upon the heads of two offending members of the State government of Mississippi! He has reformed his columns and charged upon a large host composed of two civilians. The laurels he lost at Manassas he picks up at Jackson. Hail mighty warrior, whose martial face no foe ever beheld! Buried at Bull Run, you are resurrected in Mississippi. Yours is "one of the few, the immortal names" the world will not willingly let die. Side by side with Butler, Meade and Sheridan, you will descend to history covered all over as with a garment, with eternal hate, scorn and infamy.

The New England Carpet Bag Convention of North Carolina resolved to prohibit the use of the word "negro" in the minutes of their legislation, and to exclude from the Convention any reporters who should be guilty of using it. Why don't the fools pass a law to abolish the negro's skin bone, woolly head, and a hundred other things that distinguish him as a distinct creature from the white men as the buzzard is from the eagle. A law declaring the negro to be white and not black would be equal to the average legislation of the Mongrel party.

The Governor elect of Alabama has called a meeting of the Legislature at Montgomery for July 13th.

## Mr. Wadsworth's Speech.

In our last issue we alluded briefly to the speech of this gentleman's Flemingsburg speech. On the one side it is lauded as equal to the best efforts of Henry Clay, on the other it is abused as a very ordinary harangue. We have read it carefully and it is neither the one nor the other. Although it bears the marks of careful thought and elaborate preparation, we regard it as vastly inferior to many speeches Mr. W. has made and to which we had the pleasure of listening. It is the speech of a student rather than of a statesman; of a speculative thinker rather than of a practical worker. Mr. Wadsworth is a man of many accomplishments, gifted in speech and seductive in manner. His mind has been well-trained and is both clear and comprehensive. It is altogether idle to say he is all flash and flowers; he is both a logician and rhetorician; a man of wonderful intellect and marvelous cultivation. Any speech made by him would attract and deserve attention. The speech above alluded to is as Radical as Wendell Phillips could desire. It recognizes the progressive tendencies of Radicalism and is in full sympathy with it. It believes the negro is immovably an element of political power in our government, and comes out broadly for universal manhood suffrage. He treats the reconstruction policy of Congress as established, and while he does not endorse many steps in it, he argues that it is immutable and must be accepted as a fact; that the Democracy even if in power, would be powerless to undo what has been done. He thinks nothing can oppose the onward-sweeping tide of Republicanism, and that we are marching on to a Utopian destiny. His main doctrine is that revolutions never go backward; that victory gives all power to the conqueror and places the conquered at their feet; that the first compromise a revolution offers should always be accepted, not because it is just and right but because it is better always than the second. He therefore argues that the reconstruction acts, though unconstitutional, should be adopted and accepted by the South because they are the best terms that the victor will grant the vanquished. These views are ably and ingeniously presented.

Some of Mr. W.'s strictures on the Democratic party in Kentucky are unfortunately not without foundation, but when he arraigns the whole Democratic party as being responsible for the war, he surely fails to remember the origin, progress and history of the abolition party with which in a later period of its growth, he has completely identified himself. He fails to recall the services of those Democratic members of Congress with whom he served and who rendered such signal aid to the cause of constitutional liberty during the dark days of despotism; he omits to name the thousands of Democrats who in the early period of the civil war gave up their lives for the integrity of the Union.

We recommend all our readers to peruse this speech, emanating as it does from the highest Radical oracle in the State; a man who overthrows the Speeds and Bakers and Barnes as the oak towers above the brambles.

The Sheriffatty—A Suggestion.

EDITOR SENTINEL.—As the candidates have all but one withdrawn, although another convention is prospectively announced, the holding of which may be wise or may be unwise, (who can tell?) the suggestion, however, is submitted to the Democracy, nine-tenths of whom feel no interest in the officer to be chosen beyond the usual tests of honesty and capacity, to adopt as a rule in the selection of a sheriff, when once chosen, and having made a good officer, the party shall be pledged to his election for the second term. None fail to see the magnitude of the evil attending an excited county election, and all realize the embarrassment when several candidates are in the field, any of whom may fill the position with honor to himself and credit to the county, of adjusting the differences and making a choice. Beside, public and private convenience alike demand the party shall have but one real strife in four years instead of two—ever having a formidable array of candidates to deal with, and subjects numerous threatening the harmony of the Democratic organization. Think of it men! The strife and confusion, the excitement and turmoil, the wasteful expenditure of time and money, would be saved to the people of the county did we observe such a rule. And the present really seems auspicious for the due consideration of the proposition after having repeated calls for Conventions, and having actually had one, accomplishing no satisfactory result, and now being called upon again to hold another, with little better prospect of success. Then let us start the principle at once, taking the present incumbent in office and abide it throughout in the future action of the party.—Meaning nothing to disparage others, all will agree Capt. Tipton tried and true.—His promptitude, gentlemanly bearing, unswilled integrity, overleap party distinctions, and render to him the rank though just fame of being the favorite of the whole people.

J. F.—

When Grant mounts the radical mule and gets the monkey up behind him, we may expect to see some tall capering in the ring, and not a little amusement in the pit and galleries. Ulysses seems both fitted and fated to ride mules, and this last miserable ring-boned, spavined, blind, stilted, knock-kneed, glandered, cholicky jackass that he is about to mount will stumble at the first bridge, and land him on the shady side of the political Jordan, where the radicals cease from impeachment and Presidential dummies are at rest.

Irritated probably at the movement made in Congress in behalf of the accused citizens of Georgia, the military authorities have resolved to wreak a revenge by transferring prisoners to cells eight feet long by three wide. Such brutality is a part of the infamy Grant and Colfax are trying to perpetuate in this country.

## McKee vs. Young.

In our last issue we alluded briefly to the outrage that had been perpetrated on this District by Congress. We recorded the fact that Young's seat had been given to McKee with a want of honor and decency that is disgusting to many of his Radical supporters, had accepted the place and submitted to the degradation of misrepresenting a State and District traduced and denounced by him as disloyal.

There are some matters connected with this contested election case which deserve to be mentioned, and which mark it as one to be remembered in our political annals. On the 23rd of March, 1868, the Committee on elections, after an elaborate and patient investigation of the whole case, which consumed more than eight months, agreed on a resolution which, on that day, was laid before the House and declared in positive terms that McKee did not receive a majority of the votes in the Ninth Congressional District and was not entitled to his seat. The same report also discussed the fact that a number of returned rebel soldiers had voted for Young, and decided that there was no law in Kentucky disfranchising rebel soldiers, and that these votes amounting, according to the count of the Committee, to six hundred and twenty-five, could not be rejected. The point made by the contestant that the freedom of the election had been violated and Union men prevented from voting by threats of violence and intimidation, was also pronounced to be unsupported by the evidence. Thus in March the Committee decided that McKee was not elected; that returned rebel soldiers by the laws of Kentucky, were legal voters, and that the election on the 4th of May, 1867, was free and fair; uninfluenced by threats or intimidation.

A change suddenly came over the Committee. A few days ago, on motion in the House, the whole case was re-committed to the Committee on elections, and upon the very same evidence on which the former report was based, without a single additional fact proved or additional argument adduced, a report was made declaring that McKee was elected; that returned rebel soldiers had no right to vote under the laws of Kentucky or to act as officers of elections, and that fraud, force, violence, threats, menaces and intimidation had been employed at various places to elect the "loyal" from the privilege of the ballot-box.

## The Sheriffatty—A Suggestion.

EDITOR SENTINEL.—As the candidates have all but one withdrawn, although another convention is prospectively announced, the holding of which may be wise or may be unwise, (who can tell?) the suggestion, however, is submitted to the Democracy, nine-tenths of whom feel no interest in the officer to be chosen beyond the usual tests of honesty and capacity, to adopt as a rule in the selection of a sheriff, when once chosen, and having made a good officer, the party shall be pledged to his election for the second term. None fail to see the magnitude of the evil attending an excited county election, and all realize the embarrassment when several candidates are in the field, any of whom may fill the position with honor to himself and credit to the county, of adjusting the differences and making a choice. Beside, public and private convenience alike demand the party shall have but one real strife in four years instead of two—ever having a formidable array of candidates to deal with, and subjects numerous threatening the harmony of the Democratic organization. Think of it men! The strife and confusion, the excitement and turmoil, the wasteful expenditure of time and money, would be saved to the people of the county did we observe such a rule. And the present really seems auspicious for the due consideration of the proposition after having repeated calls for Conventions, and having actually had one, accomplishing no satisfactory result, and now being called upon again to hold another, with little better prospect of success. Then let us start the principle at once, taking the present incumbent in office and abide it throughout in the future action of the party.—Meaning nothing to disparage others, all will agree Capt. Tipton tried and true.—His promptitude, gentlemanly bearing, unswilled integrity, overleap party distinctions, and render to him the rank though just fame of being the favorite of the whole people.

J. F.—

When Grant mounts the radical mule and gets the monkey up behind him, we may expect to see some tall capering in the ring, and not a little amusement in the pit and galleries. Ulysses seems both fitted and fated to ride mules, and this last miserable ring-boned, spavined, blind, stilted, knock-kneed, glandered, cholicky jackass that he is about to mount will stumble at the first bridge, and land him on the shady side of the political Jordan, where the radicals cease from impeachment and Presidential dummies are at rest.

Irritated probably at the movement made in Congress in behalf of the accused citizens of Georgia, the military authorities have resolved to wreak a revenge by transferring prisoners to cells eight feet long by three wide. Such brutality is a part of the infamy Grant and Colfax are trying to perpetuate in this country.

## Personal and Partisan Legislation.

No Congress ever assembled since the foundation of the Government, says the National Intelligencer, wherein the same degree of littleness, malignity, and mere partisan resentment was so conspicuous as that which now afflicts the nation with its presence, and depreciates us as a people before the world. These practices furnish great emergency demands. If vagrant school-boys treated each other in the spirit which Congress exhibits to all who do not gulp down its revolutionary policy, they would deserve chastisement, and it is quite probable that the people will not fail to administer a stern lesson to those who have misrepresented their interests and betrayed their trusts.

At In one of Dr. Ayer's lectures on Chemistry, he states that this science confers more practical benefit on mankind, than any other, yet from no other source could more be so easily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would teach, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficial influence. He freely confesses that he is indebted to this science for the virtues of his remedies, and advises the practical application of chemistry to medicine, the arts, manufactures, and agriculture be enjoined upon our colleges and schools.—[Wrightsville, Pa., Star.]

RE In one of Dr. Ayer's lectures on Chemistry, he states that this science confers more practical benefit on mankind, than any other, yet from no other source could more be so easily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would teach, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficial influence. He freely confesses that he is indebted to this science for the virtues of his remedies, and advises the practical application of chemistry to medicine, the arts, manufactures, and agriculture be enjoined upon our colleges and schools.—[Wrightsville, Pa., Star.]

RE In one of Dr. Ayer's lectures on Chemistry, he states that this science confers more practical benefit on mankind, than any other, yet from no other source could more be so easily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would teach, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficial influence. He freely confesses that he is indebted to this science for the virtues of his remedies, and advises the practical application of chemistry to medicine, the arts, manufactures, and agriculture be enjoined upon our colleges and schools.—[Wrightsville, Pa., Star.]

RE In one of Dr. Ayer's lectures on Chemistry, he states that this science confers more practical benefit on mankind, than any other, yet from no other source could more be so easily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would teach, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficial influence. He freely confesses that he is indebted to this science for the virtues of his remedies, and advises the practical application of chemistry to medicine, the arts, manufactures, and agriculture be enjoined upon our colleges and schools.—[Wrightsville, Pa., Star.]

RE In one of Dr. Ayer's lectures on Chemistry, he states that this science confers more practical benefit on mankind, than any other, yet from no other source could more be so easily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would teach, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficial influence. He freely confesses that he is indebted to this science for the virtues of his remedies, and advises the practical application of chemistry to medicine, the arts, manufactures, and agriculture be enjoined upon our colleges and schools.—[Wrightsville, Pa., Star.]

RE In one of Dr. Ayer's lectures on Chemistry, he states that this science confers more practical benefit on mankind, than any other, yet from no other source could more be so easily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would teach, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficial influence. He freely confesses that he is indebted to this science for the virtues of his remedies, and advises the practical application of chemistry to medicine, the arts, manufactures, and agriculture be enjoined upon our colleges and schools.—[Wrightsville, Pa., Star.]

RE In one of Dr. Ayer's lectures on Chemistry, he states that this science confers more practical benefit on mankind, than any other, yet from no other source could more be so easily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would teach, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficial influence. He freely confesses that he is indebted to this science for the virtues of his remedies, and advises the practical application of chemistry to medicine, the arts, manufactures, and agriculture be enjoined upon our colleges and schools.—[Wrightsville, Pa., Star.]

RE In one of Dr. Ayer's lectures on Chemistry, he states that this science confers more practical benefit on mankind, than any other, yet from no other source could more be so easily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would teach, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficial influence. He freely confesses that he is indebted to this science for the virtues of his remedies, and advises the practical application of chemistry to medicine, the arts, manufactures, and agriculture be enjoined upon our colleges and schools.—[Wrightsville, Pa., Star.]

RE In one of Dr. Ayer's lectures on Chemistry, he states that this science confers more practical benefit on mankind, than any other, yet from no other source could more be so easily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would teach, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficial influence. He freely confesses that he is indebted to this science for the virtues of his remedies, and advises the practical application of chemistry to medicine, the arts, manufactures, and agriculture be enjoined upon our colleges and schools.—[Wrightsville, Pa., Star.]

RE In one of Dr. Ayer's lectures on Chemistry, he states that this science confers more practical benefit on mankind, than any other, yet from no other source could more be so easily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would teach, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficial influence. He freely confesses that he is indebted to this science for the virtues of his remedies, and advises the practical application of chemistry to medicine, the arts, manufactures, and agriculture be enjoined upon our colleges and schools.—[Wrightsville, Pa., Star.]

RE In one of Dr. Ayer's lectures on Chemistry, he states that this science confers more practical benefit on mankind, than any other, yet from no other source could more be so easily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would teach, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficial influence. He freely confesses that he is indebted to this science for the virtues of his remedies, and advises the practical application of chemistry to medicine, the arts, manufactures, and agriculture be enjoined upon our colleges and schools.—[Wrightsville, Pa., Star.]

RE In one of Dr. Ayer's lectures on Chemistry, he states that this science confers more practical benefit on mankind, than any other, yet from no other source could more be so easily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would teach, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficial influence. He freely confesses that he is indebted to this science for the virtues of his remedies, and advises the practical application of chemistry to medicine, the arts, manufactures, and agriculture be enjoined upon our colleges and schools.—[Wrightsville, Pa., Star.]

RE In one of Dr. Ayer's lectures on Chemistry, he states that this science confers more practical benefit on mankind, than any other, yet from no other source could more be so easily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would teach, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficial influence. He freely confesses that he is indebted to this science for the virtues of his remedies, and advises the practical application of chemistry to medicine, the arts, manufactures, and agriculture be enjoined upon our colleges and schools.—[Wrightsville, Pa., Star.]

RE In one of Dr. Ayer's lectures on Chemistry, he states that this science confers more practical benefit on mankind, than any other, yet from no other source could more be so easily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would teach, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficial influence. He freely confesses that he is indebted to this science for the virtues of his remedies, and advises the practical application of chemistry to medicine, the arts, manufactures, and agriculture be enjoined upon our colleges and schools.—[Wrightsville, Pa., Star.]

RE In one of Dr. Ayer's lectures on Chemistry, he states that this science confers more practical benefit on mankind, than any other, yet from no other source could more be so easily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would teach, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficial influence. He freely confesses that he is indebted to this science for the virtues of his remedies, and advises the practical application of chemistry to medicine, the arts, manufactures, and agriculture be enjoined upon our colleges and schools.—[Wrightsville, Pa., Star.]

RE In one of Dr. Ayer's lectures on Chemistry, he states that this science confers more practical benefit on mankind, than any other, yet from no other source could more be so easily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would teach, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficial influence. He freely confesses that he is indebted to this science for the virtues of his remedies, and advises the practical application of chemistry to medicine, the arts, manufactures, and agriculture be enjoined upon our colleges and schools.—[Wrightsville, Pa., Star.]

RE In one of Dr. Ayer's lectures on Chemistry, he states that this science confers more practical benefit on mankind, than any other, yet from no other source could more be so easily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would teach, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficial influence. He freely confesses that he is indebted to this science for the virtues of his remedies, and advises the practical application of chemistry to medicine, the arts, manufactures, and agriculture be enjoined upon our colleges and schools.—[Wrightsville, Pa., Star.]

# THE SENTINEL.

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1868

## LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

**Boys Clothing at Frank, Gump & Co.'s.**

**Next Saturday is the "gelotous" Fourth of July.**

**White Duck Suits at Frank, Gump & Co.'s.**

**Wheat harvest has commenced in Indiana, and the yield promises to be abundant and of good quality.**

**WHISKY.—The House of Representatives by a very decided vote reduced the tax on whisky to fifty cents. The vote against all other figures proposed was equally decisive.**

**Mr. Thos. Clarke gives notice through the columns of our paper this week to those indebted to him to come forward and settle up. See his advertisement in another column.**

**Figured Marseilles Vests at Frank, Gump & Co.'s.**

**Stuart, Taylor, & Co., Paris, are agents for the sale of the celebrated Blue Lick water. They receive it fresh every week direct from the Springs. See their advertisement in another column.**

**Paper Collars, 10 cents a box, at Frank, Gump & Co.'s.**

**Dispatches from Washington to two of the New York papers, state the position of Mr. Johnson on the Presidential question as follows: 1st choice, Chase; 2d, Hancock; 3d, Hendricks. Pendleton he will not support.**

**The San Francisco Examiner says that the three States of California, Oregon and Nevada, may be set down as *sure* for the Democratic candidate in November. California will give 20,000 Democratic majority.**

**We have received a letter from Mr. A. H. Quillin, of Wolfe county, declining the race for the Commonwealth's Attorneyship. He declines in favor of Mr. Riddle, of Estill. We will publish the letter next week.**

**Governor Stevenson, who is President *ex officio* of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners of Kentucky, started for New York city on Tuesday of last week, for the purpose of concluding arrangements for the redemption of \$740,000 of the State Bonds issued many years ago for public improvements.**

**Pic Nic.—We understand it is the intention of the members of Magnolia Division of the Sons of Temperance, of this town, to have a picnic in the woods of Lewis DeBard, on the Winchester pike, on the 18th inst. It promises to be a grand affair.**

**FREEDOM'S BUREAU BILL.—It will be interesting to the tax payers of the country to know that both Houses of Congress have passed the bill extending the Bureau one year, with a provision that it shall be discontinued in any State, as soon as admitted to representation in Congress, unless the Secretary of War otherwise directs.**

**ACCIDENT.—Two of our townsmen, Wm. S. Barnes and Jas. H. Cromwell, on their way to New York, met with an accident, the one tearing his unmentionables, the other his coat, and had to telegraph to Frank, Gump & Co., for one of their best suits.**

**If we are to judge from the Clark County Democrat, Winchester is beginning to put on fighting airs. Some three or four cutting scrapes, fistfights, &c., were reported in the Democrat last week, and being rather warm, it was not a very good week for fighting. There's nothing like it, boys. Keep it up. It makes a town lively.**

**We would remind the Democrats of the county that next Saturday is the day upon which they are requested to meet in their precincts, to appoint delegates to the Convention to be held in this town on Tuesday, the 7th inst., to nominate a candidate for Sheriff. We understand that all the candidates have signified their willingness to abide the decision of the Convention. It is the duty of the party to select their best men to represent them.**

**With this number closed the first six months of the existence of THE KENTUCKY SENTINEL. While we feel deeply grateful for the patronage bestowed upon us, we hope to receive increased patronage and many new subscribers. We shall continue to labor earnestly and faithfully for the interest of the great National Democratic party, and will aim to publish a paper that will be popular with all liberal-minded men—men who feel an interest in local prosperity, and the general welfare of the town and county. It is the duty of every man to subscribe for his home paper, and we would urge our friends to exert themselves a little in our behalf. We hope before the volume is out to double our present circulation, and we know it can be done if our friends will only take hold of the matter. What say you, friends?**

**Montgomery & Bath Stock Society. We clip the following complimentary notices of the above Society from our exchanges:**

**MONTGOMERY AND BATH STOCK SOCIETY.—We have received a complimentary ticket from the Corresponding Secretary, Will. T. Hanly, to this exhibition, which comes off on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, August 19th, 20th, and 21st.—The premiums offered are larger than any previous year, and no pains will be spared on the part of the officers of the Society to give satisfaction to all.—Winchester Democrat.**

**MONTGOMERY AND BATH FAIR.—We have received the programme of the third annual fair of the Montgomery and Bath Stock Society, which is to be held in the vicinity of Mt. Sterling, August 19th, 20th, and 21st. The premium list embraces every variety of cattle, horse, mule, &c., and is very liberal. Kentucky can boast of no finer region of territory than that embraced in the scope of this society's operations. As for the *local* of the fair, we can say of Mt. Sterling that its people are characterized by unequalled Kentucky hospitality, its gentlemen are brave and its ladies are beautiful and witching as ever graced any social circle.—Lou. Democrat.**

**Wheat harvest has commenced in Indiana, and the yield promises to be abundant and of good quality.**

**WHISKY.—The House of Representatives by a very decided vote reduced the tax on whisky to fifty cents. The vote against all other figures proposed was equally decisive.**

**Mr. Thos. Clarke gives notice through the columns of our paper this week to those indebted to him to come forward and settle up. See his advertisement in another column.**

**We are indebted to Will T. Hanly, Secretary of the Montgomery and Bath Stock Society, for a complimentary ticket to the third Annual Fair, to be held in the vicinity of Mt. Sterling, Ky., August the 19th, 20th and 21st. We notice that the list of premiums to be awarded are very liberal, and as the people of Montgomery and Bath are proverbial for their hospitality, we have no doubt there will be a large attendance.—Maysville Bulletin.**

**COMPLIMENTARY.—We acknowledge our indebtedness to Mr. Will T. Hanly, Secretary of the Montgomery and Bath Stock Society, for a complimentary ticket thereto. The fair will be held in the vicinity of Mount Sterling, Ky., on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of August next, and judging from the number of liberal premiums offered, it will surpass in interest and attractiveness all that have hitherto preceded it.—Lou. Journal.**

**We acknowledge the receipt of a premium list of the third annual fair of the Montgomery and Bath Stock Society, which will be held near Mt. Sterling on August 19th, 20th, and 21st, 1868. The premium list is extensive, and some of the prizes reach the dignity of \$100. These are worth competing for. We also acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket from our clever friend Will T. Hanly, the corresponding secretary.—Bourbon Democrat.**

**MONTGOMERY AND BATH STOCK SOCIETY.—We have received a list of premiums to be awarded at the Third Annual Fair of the Montgomery and Bath Stock Society, to be held in the vicinity of Mount Sterling, on 19th, 20th and 21st. We return our thanks to the Secretary, Wm. T. Hanly, Esq., for a complimentary, and will try to accept the counters invitation to present.—Maysville Eagle.**

**MONTGOMERY AND BATH FAIR.—We have received the programme of the third annual fair of the Montgomery and Bath Stock Society, which is to be held in the vicinity of Mt. Sterling, August 19th, 20th, and 21st. The premium list embraces every variety of cattle, horses, mules, &c., and is very liberal.—Danville Advocate.**

**Capture of a Horse Thief. On Wednesday evening last, John Booth, a notorious horse thief, was captured and brought to this place and lodged in jail for trial. It seems that on Saturday night previous, Booth had stolen a horse from the premises of Jas. W. Mitchell, in this county, and was next seen with said horse, after leaving the State Road, beyond Jim Wills's. Booth was followed by James Ringo, a Constable of this county, who had with him a small guard, and was captured by them at Wm. Dickenson's, on the waters of Indian Creek, near Red River. After capturing both Booth and the stolen horse, they proceeded with him to the residence of Nute Perry, for the purpose of staying all night. About 9 o'clock, he requested the guard to walk out with him, that he had something to say to them; they consented to do so, but after getting out doors, Booth at once endeavored to make his escape, and was fired upon by the guard; six shots were discharged at him, four of which took effect in his leg and hip, compelling him to surrender at once. The Constable then hired a wagon and proceeded with him to Mt. Sterling, where he is now safely confined.**

**Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Ringo and his guard for the very prompt and efficient manner in which they discharged their duty in this affair, for it is chiefly owing to their vigilance that one of the most dangerous men in all North Eastern Kentucky has been brought to justice.**

**His trial was set for Tuesday last, but owing to his illness and the absence of his witnesses the case was postponed until Monday next by Judge Garrett, before whom it is pending.**

**The new Southern Govenors are all, or nearly all, Northern men. Governor Bullock, of Georgia, is from New York; Governor Clayton, of Arkansas, is from Pennsylvania; Governor Reed, of Florida, is from Wisconsin; Governor Warmouth, of Louisiana, is from Illinois; Governor Scott, of South Carolina, is from Pennsylvania and Ohio. The Governor (B. B. Eggleston) proposed for Mississippi, is from Ohio; Governor Wells, to be voted for in Virginia, is from Michigan.**

**A lady who was startled out of sleep by some one trying to enter the house, cried out, "who is there?" "Your late husband," was the reply.**

## ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT IMPEACHMENT.

**It is stated that Thad. Stevens has prepared and will introduce into the House of Representatives four new articles of impeachment, concocted by himself, without consultation with his colleagues of either the Reconstruction or Impeachment Committee.**

**These articles charge the President with abuse of the pardoning power, in issuing pardons to rebels and deserters from the Union army, for the especial purpose of securing their support of his schemes; also, abuse of the patronage of the Government, by inducing obstruction in the execution of the reconstruction laws of Congress; also, violation of the Constitution, in establishing provisional governments in the South without the consent or advice of Congress; and, lastly, in using corrupty the patronage of the Government to influence the elections that have been held within the last three years.**

**Mr. Stevens hardly expects to have another impeachment trial, but he hopes to have his impeachment articles referred to another impeachment committee, with power to take testimony, &c., with a view to make up campaign documents out of the proceeds of the investigation.**

## PUBLIC SPEAKING.

**J. M. Elliott, candidate for the office of Circuit Judge of the 13th Judicial District, will address the people at the following times and places, to-wit:**

**Stanton, Powell co., Monday, July 6.**

**Old Furnace, Estill co., Tuesday, July 7.**

**Linne, Estill co., Wednesday, July 8.**

**Miller's Creek P. O., Estill co., Thursday, July 9.**

**Proctor, Owlsley co., Friday, July 10.**

**Traveler's Rest, Owlsley co., Saturday, July 11.**

**Booneville, Owlsley co., Monday, July 13.**

**Caperton, Wolfe co., Tuesday, July 14.**

**Hazelgreen, Wolfe co., Wednesday, July 15.**

**Church on Grassy Creek, near Thos. Goodwins' Morgan co., Thursday, July 16.**

**West Liberty, Morgan co., Friday, July 17.**

**Hunter's Store, Little Sandy, Morgan co., Saturday, July 18.**

**McClure's Steam Mill, Morgan co., Monday, July 20.**

**White Sulphur, Bath co., Tuesday, July 21.**

**Olympian Springs, Bath co., Wednesday, July 22.**

**Yoming, Bath co., Thursday, July 23.**

**Sharpsburg, Bath co., Friday, July 24.**

**Aaron's Run, Montgomery co., Saturday, July 25.**

**Mt. Sterling, Montgomery co., Monday, July 27.**

**Levee, Montgomery co., Tuesday, July 28.**

**Tucktown, Montgomery co., Wednesday, July 29.**

**Howard's Mill, Montgomery co., Thursday, July 30.**

**Owingsville, Bath co., Friday July 31.**

**Speaking to commence each day at 1 o'clock, P. M.**

## DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

**To the Democratic Voters of Montgomery County.—For purposes of harmony, Col. A. Young, who was on a former occasion chosen as a candidate for Sheriff, having declined the race under the arrangement by which he was selected, by the authority vested in us as the County Committee of Montgomery County, the Democrats of the several precincts of the county are directed to meet, at their various voting places therein, on Saturday, July 18, 1868, and to select one delegate for every 25 votes and fraction thereof under 25, taking the aggregate vote cast for W. B. Tipton and James H. Trimble for Sheriff in 1866 as the basis. The delegates when chosen shall meet in Mt. Sterling on Tuesday, 7th July, 1868, and shall proceed to nominate a candidate for the office of Sheriff.**

**B. F. BERKLEY,  
JOSIAH ANDERSON,  
WM. HENRY,  
WM. RAGAN,  
JAS. BEAN, SR.,  
JAS. M. MCGOWICK,  
Democratic Com. Montgomery Co.**

## Mount Sterling Markets.

**Carefully Corrected every week by C. J. Glover.  
Wholesale and Retail Grocer.**

**Coffee—Prime to Choice Rio**

**Java 26@28c  
Old Govt Java 36@38c**

**Sugar—New Orleans 15@17c**

**Cuba and Porto Rico 14@16c**

**Soft White Refined 17@18c**

**Hard 19@20c**

**Syrups \$1@1 25c**

**Molasses \$1 00**

**Mackerel—per bbl. \$16@20c**

**Flax 1/2 bbl. \$10@12c**

**Kits \$2 75@3 00**

**Salt 75¢**

**Clover seed \$8@8 50**

**Flax \$1 75**

**Timothy " \$3 25@3 50**

**Ginseng 70¢**

**Wheat—choice white 25¢**

**" red 28¢**

**Flour—choice Family per bbl. \$15 50@16 00**

**Wool in grease 25@28c**

**Wool washed 37@40c**

**Bacon—hog round 15¢**

**Pepper 15¢**

**Onions 15¢**

**Apples 15¢**

**Oranges 15¢**

**Lemons 15¢**

**Chili Peppers 15¢**

**Mustard 15¢**

**Onions 15¢**

**Apples 15¢**

**Oranges 15¢**

**Lemons 15¢**

**Mustard 15¢**

**Onions 15¢**

**Apples 15¢**

**Oranges 15¢**

**Lemons 15¢**

**Mustard 15¢**

The Blak Man.

BY JOSH BILLINGS.

The Blak Man emigrated tew this free  
and pnis kntury about 200 years formerly,  
in the lower story of a vessel; he wuz  
kindly furnished with a free ride, and sum  
rice and water for vittles.

Immediately upon his arrival he com-  
menced bizzness, for other folks, on our  
Eastern coast, and had plenty tew do.

He wuz very economical in his habits  
ov clothes, wearing but fu, and those sel-  
dom made out of cassimere.

He okasionally changed his lokation,  
moving into an adjoining State, but in  
these journeys he was always kindly fur-  
nished with a guide, so that there wuz no  
danger uv his gitting lost.

In these trips he seldom took his family  
with him; they were either allowed to re-  
main at home, or made excursions in search  
of work to other States, under the guidane  
of experience guides.

Once in a while the Black Man would  
stay away to the cold and bitter North,  
and git cruelly lost.

Hiz guides would mourn for him then,  
and search for him, but hiz family soon got  
reconciled tew the loss.

Everybody sed, where he lived, that he  
was the happiest critter that had ever bin  
diskovered yet with nothing tew do but  
work, and a kind guide tew watch over  
him awl the time, and mourn for him when  
he got lost.

But the Blak man is a very phoolish  
critter.

After 200 years ov this bliss, he grew  
cross tew his guides, and wouldn't follow  
the guides, and the consequents is, that  
the guides have got mad, and I am afraid  
that the Blak Man will have tew take care  
ov himself now.

He will find it very different from what  
it was before.

He haz got tew educate his own yung  
ones now, and learn them how tew spel  
correctly, one ov the most difficult things  
in the world; and, he haz got tew vote, and  
keep his familee, together, and pay when  
he rides in the street cars.

I am afraid the Blak Man haz made a  
mistake; if he haz, it iz a bad one, for his  
guides never will take him into their hands  
agin—no never! They are mad, and don't  
like the way the Blak Man quit them,  
when they wuz driv with bizness, and af-  
ter they had took so much care ov him for  
so menny years.

I feel sorry for the guides; they alwus  
seemed tew have a great interest in the  
Blak Man; but they are mad now, and I  
don't know az I blame them much, for  
Blak ingratitude iz the poorest kink of pay.

\* \* \* \* \*

It perhaps would be well enuff  
for me to stait, for the benefit ov new be-  
ginners, that the Blak Man formerly resi-  
ded in Afrika, before he cum here to look  
for work.

#### Dancing Their Rags Off.

Two unsophisticated country lasses vis-  
ited Niblo's in New York during the  
ballet season. When the short-skirted  
gossamerclad nymphs made their appear-  
ance on the stage they became restless and  
fidgety.

"Oh, Annie!" exclaimed one, *sotto voce*.

"Well, Mary?"

"It aint nice; I don't like it."

"Hush."

"I don't care; it aint nice, and it's a  
wonder aint brought us to such a place."

"Hush, Mary; the folks will laugh at  
you."

After one or two flings and a pirouette,  
the blushing Mary said:

"Oh, Annie, let's go. It aint nice and  
I don't feel comfortable."

"Do hush, Mary," replied the sister,  
whose own face was scarlet, though it  
wore an air of determination; "it's the first  
time I ever was at a theater, and I sup-  
pose it will be the last, so I am just going  
to stay it out, if they dance every rag off  
their backs."

A SALT LAKE JOKE.—The Salt Vidette  
says: A wayfarer dropped into the Occiden-  
tial Hotel in this place the other day, to  
get a square meal. Having planted him-  
self in a chair at one of the tables, he was  
confronted by the waiter with:

"What'll you have?"

The hungry one fastened his eye on the  
waiter, and said:

"What have you got that's good?"

"Oh, we've got roast beef, corn beef,  
roast mutton, fried ham, and boiled cur-  
lew."

"What's curlew?" said the stranger.

"Curlew is a bird, something like a  
snipe."

"Did it have wings?"

"Yes."

"Did it fly?"

"Yes."

"Then I don't want any curlew in mine;  
anything that had wings could fly,  
and didn't leave this hard country, I don't  
want for dinner."

When a man speaks to a lamp post,  
and cautions it not to "bob around  
so," it shows that the post is getting irreg-  
ular in its habits, and needs looking after.

The strongest man has just been heard  
of. He was lecturing to a female assembly  
in the West, and an editor thus de-  
scribes the scene: "Three thousand ladies  
hanging on the lips of one man!"

## NEW FIRM!



M. C. O'CONNELL,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
**GROCER**  
**AND LIQUOR DEALER,**  
Corner Court House Square and Maysville  
Street,  
Mt. Sterling, KY.

His stock consists of the best choice Staple  
and Fancy  
**GROCERIES!**

Pure Copper and Domestic Liquors, Wines,  
Brandy, Gins, Whiskey, Ale,  
**Tea, Coffee,**  
Choice Granulated, Pulverized, Refined, White  
and Yellow

**SUGARS,**  
Pure Syrups, Choice  
**New Orleans Molasses,**

Soda, Star and Summer Candles, Bar Soap,  
Fancy Soap; Starch, Cinnamon, Pepper,  
Spice, Cloves, Nutmegs, Copperas,  
Alum, Indigo, Camphor,

**OYSTERS & SARDINES!**

Peaches in Cans and Bottles, Pickles, Sau-  
ces, Blacking, Blacking Brushes,  
Brooms, Bed Cord, Rope,

**Kanawha and Table Salt,**  
Mackerel, White Fish, Cider Vinegar,

**FLOUR & MEAL,**  
**Tobacco and Cigars,**

Rifle and Blasting Powder, Safety Fuse,  
Gun Caps, Glass, Stone and  
Queensware,

**FLAMBOY MOTIONS,**  
Fancy and Common Pipes, Fancy Candies, Cit-  
ron, and various other articles in his line,  
which goods having been selected with care  
and purchased for Cash, he will sell as

**CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!**

With many thanks to the public of Montgomery  
and the surrounding counties for their liberal  
patronage in rast years, he hopes by fair  
and honorable dealing, and promptness in execu-  
tion of all orders, to merit a continuance of care  
for their past favors, and trusts that they will  
extend their kindness to the new firm.

A. T. WOOD.  
Mt. Sterling, Ky., Jan. 9, 1868.

and will continue the  
**DRUG BUSINESS**

In all its various branches, at the old stand

**Corner Second & Court Streets,**

Where they will be pleased to receive the cus-  
tomers of the house and the trade generally  
Possessing

**Unsurpassed Facilities,**

Long experience in the business, and personal  
knowledge in the line of

**Requirements of the Trade!**

They feel assured of being able to give

**THOROUGH SATISFACTION**

To all who may favor them with their orders.  
We keep on hand a large supply of the best  
brands of

**Coal Oil,**

Which we offer at

**CINCINNATI PRICES,**

With addition of Freight.

We are also in receipt of a full supply of

**LANDRETH'S**

Which we offer to the trade in papers at

**Landreth's Prices!**

All orders attended to with the utmost

promptness.

JOHN A. SEATON,  
GEO. W. BLATTERMAN,  
Maysville, Ky., Jan. 1, 1868.

**R. G. JEWELL & CO.,**

At the well known house of A. M. January of  
50 years standing,

**WHOLESALE GROCERS**

Liquor Dealers,

Forwarding & Com'sion Merchants

AND DEALERS IN

**Wool, Feathers, Bacon**

AND PRODUCE GENERALLY.

No. 2, 4, 6, 8 & 10, Second Street,

(Corner Sutton) MAYSVILLE, KY.

WOULD especially call the attention of

to the Commission and Forwarding Busi-  
nesses

**Large, Commodious & Fire-Proof.**

Charges Reasonable, and a saving of from 20

to 30 per cent in favor of our city. Our stock of

**Groceries and Liquors**

Of every description is complete, and can al-

ways

**Duplicate Cincinnati Bills**

For CASH, or thirty days to punctual custom-

ers. Agents for the Kanawha Salt Company.

Save money and buy salt in Maysville.

Jan. 23-1868.

**HARDWARE!**

Boots, Shoes and Hats.

—

**Wholesale House**

MAYSVILLE, KY.

HAVING just re-

ceived a large and well selected stock of

**FRENCH CALF SKINS,**

of the very best brands

in the market, also

French and American

KIP AND UPPER, I

am prepared to

**Manufacture to Order**

In the Latest Style and Superior Workman-  
ship.

Ladies Silk, Satin and Lasting

Garters and Slippers,

Made to order, in the very best manner and on

a short notice.

—

**TINWARE!**

HAVING purchased the stock of Tinware,

&c., of Teney, Power & Lloyd, it is our

intention to keep "always on hand, in connec-

tion with our Hardware Store, a full stock of

**TIN, JAPANED & SHEETIRON WARE**

Stove Trimmings, &c.

Our Manufactury will be found over the

Grove St. of C. J. Clover in the third story.

We have employed Mr. ED. POWER, a No. 1

workman, and are prepared to do all kinds of

**Repairing,**

**Roofing,**

**Guttering, &c.**

On Short Notice, and on

**REASONABLE TERMS.**

We are prepared to supply

**Country Merchants,**

With Tinware as cheap as they can buy, the

same in the cities.

HOFFMAN & CO.

April 30-1868.

Louisville White Lime,

FOR WHITEWASHING.

A. VORIS.

April 30-1868.

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.

April 30-1868.

A. J. WYATT.

April 30-1868.

A. J. WYATT.

</div